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conflict which followed in the year of revolutions is seen to have been inevitable. Whatever may be the verdict on Lamprecht's historical method, however much one may quarrel with his perspective, it cannot be denied that he has, in this final chapter, given a masterly analysis of the social-psychic forces in German life during the critical period just before 1848. It was naturally to be expected that, in writing of an age near enough to his own for its dominant trends to be personally felt, his method would have more of the air of reality than when applied to remoter periods where the treatment must at best be mainly objective. The present volume certainly is vital and well-compacted in a degree which hardly characterizes the earlier ones of the series.

ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

The American Revolution. Part III. By Sir GEORGE OTTO TREVILYAN, Bart. (New York and London: Longmans, Green and Company. 1907. Pp. xii, 492.)

THE work of which this volume is a part has appeared in two forms. One form—let us say the first—consists, up to date, of three parts forming four volumes. Part I. forms one volume, then comes part II., vol. I., then part II., vol. II., and then part III., the volume before us. The second form consists, up to date, of three volumes, vol. I., vol. II., and vol. III., to which, it is understood, a fourth volume is to be added to bring this form up to the point reached by the first.

Part III. embraces the most stirring and generally interesting period of the American Revolution. It covers the campaigns of Saratoga and the Brandywine, the encampment of Valley Forge, and the successful negotiations of the American commissioners with the court of France. The author is one of the small number of Europeans represented by Chateaubriand, de Tocqueville, von Holst, and Bryce, who have written about the United States of America in a spirit of sympathy, and with a comprehension which has enabled them to enlighten Americans about their own country and institutions, about their endeavors and their achievements. Sir George sets forth events and their causes and consequences with the fairness, not so much of a neutral as of a partizan of both sides. To him the American Revolution is veritably a family quarrel. As a kinsman of both contestants he takes a proud satisfaction in recognizing whatever is commendable on the part of either.

At least in one case his commendation of American military spirit is excessive. He says that in the course of the war Massachusetts sent to the front nearly 70,000 troops, meaning regular troops, or Continentals. This statement he bases upon Knox's report communicated to Congress in 1790. The report does not warrant such a state-

ment. Knox gives only the number of enlistments (including transfers, etc.) which were credited to the several states from year to year; these enlistments were for periods varying from a fraction of a year to a number of years. Sir George's 70,000 must have been obtained by the addition of Knox's yearly numbers for Massachusetts. Now there is no telling from Knox's tables how many of the enlistments reported for a certain year were included in the report of the year before. It may be doubted whether the sum of those which he credits year by year to Massachusetts, 67,907, represents half that number of men. Sir George says that the contribution made by Massachusetts in the course of the war was "all but double that furnished by any other state in the American Union". This statement, unaccompanied as it is by any indication of the comparative population of Massachusetts, has not the significance which it seems intended to have. The quota of Massachusetts was much larger than that of any other state. Reckoning as Sir George does, Knox's figures show that during the years 1777-1783 inclusive, Massachusetts furnished about 72 per cent. of her quota of Continental troops; and the other states, on an average, about 52 per cent. of theirs; also that Connecticut furnished about 75 per cent. of her quota; and New York, the great Tory state, about 77 per cent. of hers. According to this showing, Massachusetts was neither pre-eminent nor remarkable for military spirit.

The author naturally devotes the greater part of his space to military operations. But he makes no pretense of treating these as a technical military study. His exposition, however, is exceedingly interesting and effective by reason partly of their inherent picturesqueness, and partly of his vigorous word-painting. He pictures the contestants with their appropriate backgrounds and atmospheres from the commanding generals down to the private soldiers, including the Indians on one side and the militia on the other.

He animadvert on "the preposterous character of Germaine's grand strategical combination" for mastering the course of the Hudson, but the fundamental questions as to what that mastery would have been worth had it been attained, how it would have had to be supplemented, and what forces would have been available therefore, after the line of the Hudson and the lakes had been occupied with a chain of posts—he leaves, like other historians of the Saratoga campaign, unanswered and unasked. His fresh description of the familiar scene in the British camp on the eve of the surrender, when hunger and exposure and the fire of artillery and sharpshooters were sapping the strength and trying the souls of its occupants, is a vivid and impressive illustration of the traditional pluck of the British fighting-man.

His appreciation of the faithful and valuable services of the Continental Congress is a refreshing novelty which will cause some self-reproach among Americans. In one particular, however, he casts a reflection upon this worthy body, which if justified, would efface with

ignominy all that he says in commendation of it. Referring to the repudiation of the convention of Saratoga, he says: "To come off second best in a bargain has never been to the taste of Americans; but on this occasion their national word had been sacredly pledged, and their government was under an obligation to abide by it. . . . The violation of the Saratoga Treaty remains as a blot on the lustre of the American revolution." A treaty can not be violated before it is ratified. The national word could not have been broken, because it was never pledged. Burgoyne should have known and considered that Gates could not guarantee anything but the conditions under which his army should march out, and give itself up. That Gates more than fulfilled this part of his agreement is amply attested by the author and other historians.

The transactions by which Beaumarchais furnished arms, clothing and other supplies to the Americans, and the negotiations which led to the Franco-American alliance, make an absorbing story of French duplicity and fatuity, followed by retribution.

"That million of francs", says Sir George, "by the judicious and timely disbursement of which the French Ministry had hoped to inflict a mortal injury on the British power with small cost and danger to themselves, had grown before the affair was finally settled, into a war expenditure of something very near a milliard and a quarter; and the royal government of France, which had stooped to such unroyal practices was submerged in an ocean of bankruptcy where it was destined miserably to perish. That was what came of an attempt to fight England on the cheap."

Frederick the Great is credited with shrewd statesmanship and clever diplomacy in playing France off against England and preserving the neutrality of Prussia.

The military narrative is supplemented with three outline maps which assist the reader in following the movements of the troops. There are three appendixes, consisting of two letters and an anecdote about Franklin.

JOHN BIGELOW, JR.

Millard Fillmore Papers. In two volumes. [Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, volumes X., XI., edited by FRANK H. SEVERANCE, Secretary of the Society.] (Buffalo: Buffalo Historical Society. 1907. Pp. xlv, 445; xiii, 569.)

THE Buffalo Historical Society has honored the memory of its most distinguished member by publishing the collected writings of Millard Fillmore in two stout volumes under the careful editing of Mr. Severance. Beside the Fillmore Papers there are biographical introductions, an historical address by General J. G. Wilson, some interesting reminiscences and a dozen or more portraits. The papers themselves are arranged by Mr. Severance chronologically under appropriate headings